

The Daily Gazette

UBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
\$15 DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CASH ON HAND. HIRSH, BOWEN, DANIEL, WILCOX.

MATES OF ADVERTISING.

For each line of matter, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.	
1 square, 1 day.	\$ 1.00
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THE FARMER'S TESTIMONIAL

AND
THE FARMER'S CERTIFICATE.

W. H. HARRIS, of Rock county, do
hereby certify that he has purchased from
Messrs. Hemming & Thomas

at Janesville, Wis., and has been constantly for
the last six months, in the use of their

valuable and reliable

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NEW DEAL

AT
PALMER'S

Drug and Tea Store.

PRICES TO CORRESPOND

with the

Price of Produce

and

VALUE OF MONEY.

WE HAVE the largest and best selected stock of

MEDICINES

and

CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes,

PARLOR AND KITCHEN LAMPS,

FLUID, OILS, &c.,

Toilet and Fancy Articles,

Patent Preparations and Specimens

to be found in market. Together with a full and varied

stock of

GROCERIES,

WINE AND LIQUORS,

for medicinal purposes,

SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

FRUITS AND FIXINGS

for Family Use.

Window Glass,

GLASS WARE,

Kerosene and Machine Oils, &c.

All of which we will sell at prices to correspond with

the reductions to which the laborers and producers of the

country are now compelled to submit.

We will sell all kinds of

MEDICINES

CHEMICALS, PREPARATIONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS.

PAINTS, OILS, &c., BROWN AND RE-

FINED SPICES, EXTRACTS, SPICES, SAITS,

COARSE AND FINE, FISH, FLOUR, &c.,

LOWER

than any other house in Janesville, for the same quality

and style of goods.

Deliver Free of Charge

to customers in town, or to the railroad depots for such

as we wish them sent by rail.

Our

TEAS

BLACK AND GREEN,

as well as many other articles in which we deal, have

become popular in all families that use them. To

such as have long dealt with us, we refer all new

customers for information as to the quality of our goods,

their prices, and our way of doing business.

A. PALMER & SON,

Drug and Tea Store, near the First House, Janesville.

WE WILL

MANUFACTURER

DEALER

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

DEALER

DEALER

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DEALER

DAILY GAZETTE.

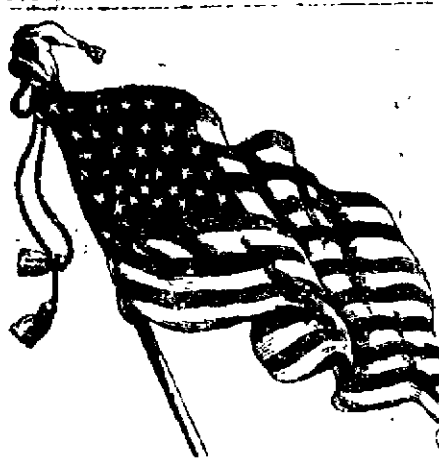
IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.—The New Orleans Crescent, of Thursday before last, has the following interesting information:

"There was intelligence received yesterday of twenty-four sail of Mexican vessels being in Ship Island harbor on Tuesday. This number was counted through a good telescope from the lookout at Mississippi City. Flats and scows appeared to be engaged in transporting materials from the vessels to the shore near the light house on the island. This is supposed to be the advance of the great fleet intended for the Gulf. It is reasonable to suppose that some thing like a simultaneous attack is intended at three or more points. This can easily be carried out, when it is taken into consideration that there are between two hundred and seventy-five and three hundred vessels, including vessels of war, steamers and transports, composing the supposed great armada. Leaving forty-two vessels at Port Royal, they can come to New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola with two hundred and fifty. In the meantime our authorities are preparing, and we can only say to the Hessians, come on!"

A PRODIGY OF A BILLIARD PLAYER.—In the man who is to contend with Phillip Tieman, at Cincinnati, on the 21st, it is thought a prodigy of genius and skill, will make his debut before the American billiard world at large. Mr. Deery, the new candidate, is a youth of seventeen, and is a regular features, a dark bright eye, and a gentlemanly address. His appearance is preeminently handsome, and his deportment corresponds with his exterior. Wilkes Spirit says:

"The delicacy of his touch, the precision of his strokes, the quickness and general correctness of a judgment which seems to be as near intuitive as the faculties of man can come, almost warrant the declaration that in the person of this youth a great billiard player like the past, is being made. The art with which he gets the balls together, and the surprising skill with which he plays, amaze, in one so young, the finest players and most experienced masters of the art. Mr. Tieman and Mr. Deery are warm friends, and all the sporting gentlemen and billiard players of Cincinnati take warm interest in the young phenomenon."

COTTON GROWN IN ILLINOIS.—A farmer in Christian county, on the line of the Illinois Central railroad, planted ten acres of cotton this year, and although it was planted so late that but one picking could be had, yet the average product was three hundred pounds to the acre. This at present prices is doubly profitable to the raising of wheat or corn. This experiment has so encouraged the produce exporter that he proposes to enter large-ly into cotton raising another season—even to the extent of two thousand acres. Other parties in that and the neighboring counties are preparing to make this their principal business another year. Buildings and machinery are to be erected for g



over float that standard steel!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THANKSGIVING.

The feast of good things which will be celebrated to-morrow in all the loyal states, is peculiarly of New England origin. The first Thanksgiving occurred in Massachusetts in 1623, when the Pilgrims "rust to-gether and thanked God with all their hearts for the good will and the good things in it." It was suggested by the bountiful harvest and good fortune which followed a year of famine, from bad crops and the loss of the vessel bringing them supplies from England. To express their joy, in accordance with the religious ideas of our forefathers, Gov. Bradford ordered a feast of Thanksgiving in the autumn of that year. From this beginning it has grown up to be a custom, and finally has become one of the holidays of a great nation. How would the hearts of those sturdy old pilgrims have leaped for joy, could they have foreseen the mighty effects flowing from the institutions of religion and equal government, which they planted in sorrow and blood on the sterile shores of New England! At that first Thanksgiving men met at the festival with arms in their hands, as now, to protect themselves from the lurking foe, who sought their destruction. But they did not falter, as we shall not, in the duty before them. Let us emulate their lofty courage and devotion. While we feast and give thanks for the bounties of Providence, may we resolve anew to go through the coming year with a firm reliance upon the righteousness of our cause; and let us possess a full sense of our mighty responsibility to coming generations, in upholding the free institutions which we have received from the Puritan Fathers of New England. We have Plenty, today, smiling amidst our household gatherings, and we trust that we shall both Peace and Plenty in all our borders when Thanksgiving morning shall smile upon our land, in November 1862.

An Unwise Order.

The order of Gen. Halleck that no fugitive slaves shall be allowed to come into the camps of the army in Missouri is hardly generous, and certainly not wise. There are two instances where slaves have saved our armies in that state this season, either from total defeat or great loss; one occurred to Gen. Sturgis, in his attempt to reinforce Col. Mulligan. Nine thousand of the enemy had so posted themselves in ambush that Sturgis and his men were marching directly into the trap, when a negro came out of the woods and informed him of his danger. Sturgis immediately ascertained the truth of the statement, and reversed his march, thereby saving his force of 2,000 men.

At Fredericktown our officers were told by the whites that Jeff. Thompson had left for the south, and was not in the neighborhood; the army moved quickly forward on their track, but had not marched a mile before a negro appeared, telling them that the "secesh" was just ahead, concealed in a corn field and in the woods. Although this could scarcely be credited, a reconnaissance proved its truth, and the battle and a victory followed.

According to Gen. Halleck, these faithful friends should not have been permitted to come within our lines; and rather than act upon their information, our brave soldiers should have been sacrificed. But little good can be expected from a general whose first order is so wanting in common sense.

CINCINNATI GAZETTE.—We endorse the Milwaukee Free Democrat fully when it says—"One of the best papers that comes to our table is the Cincinnati Gazette—a large sheet, and always full of interesting matter. In point of enterprise it is second to no journal in the country, always containing the very latest intelligence, and is as reliable as any paper can be in this news-anxious age. Its editorials are able, versatile and comprehensive, and the views of its editors tally in a remarkable manner with those of the public. Occupying the central position in the country that it does, it has unusual facilities for giving its readers a comprehensive view of the stirring events now transpiring. In short, any one wanting a first class paper cannot do better than to take the Cincinnati Daily Gazette."

The price of the daily is \$7 a year; \$3.50 for six months; \$2 for three months.—Weekly \$2 a year. A discount is made from these rates to clubs, according to the number of the club.

We will receive and forward subscriptions. The daily circulation of the Gazette is 33,000.

The Chicago Tribune, which speaks contemptuously of the journals of the north-west, whenever it is in a bragging mood, and this is pretty much all the time, is now privately asking them to insert a prospectus three quarters of a column long, for nothing. It is like this—"You 'magnify' us, get out of my way—(sotto voce) 'please give us ten dollars to help along our circulation.'"

Official Majorities.

For governor, as received:	Harvey.	Ferguson.
Rock	1,827	.....
Walworth	998	.....
Racine	350	.....
Kenosha	564	.....
La Crosse	389	.....
Pond du Lac	145	.....
Dane	438	.....
Columbia	1,184	.....
Green Lake	353	.....
Sheboygan	83	.....
Waushara	809	.....
Juneau	30	.....
Portage	344	.....
St. Croix	200	.....
Sauk	1,049	.....
Green	747	.....
Iowa	180	.....
Richland	109	.....
Winnebago	983	.....
Grant	617	.....
Monroe	617	.....
Adams	500	.....
Bad Axe	650	.....
Waupaca	600	.....
Polk	244	.....
Jackson	586	.....
Pierce	689	.....
Buffalo	331	.....
Calumet	68	.....
Door	140	.....
Oconto	509	.....
Pepin	330	.....
Shawano	44	.....
Trempealeau	444	.....
La Pointe	57	.....
Clark	149	.....
Douglas	10	.....
Dunn	483	.....
Kewaunee	103	.....
Eau Claire	210	.....
Chippewa	44	.....
Milwaukee	258	.....
Dodge	1,299	.....
Jefferson	238	.....
Crawford	90	.....
Outagamie	435	.....
Ozaukee	1,070	.....
Washington	1,049	.....
Brown	130	.....
Wood	29	.....
Marathon	303	.....
Marquette	104	.....
Waushara	262	.....
Ashland	8	.....

This leaves Burnett, Dallas, La Fayette and La Pointe to hear from. No report whatever has been received from Burnett or Dallas, and La Fayette is reported at 386 for Ferguson. In round numbers, the majorities will be about as follows:

Harvey	8,500
Salomon	5,800
Lewis	11,000
Hastings	12,800
Hove	12,000
Pickard	9,500
Ramsay	7,500
Hodges	7,700

J. G. McKinley gets a little over 1,000 votes for state superintendent, and Wm. C. Allen nearly 5,000 for lieutenant governor on the union ticket.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Eighth Regiment.

PILOT KNOW, Nov. 21st.
EDITORS GAZETTE.—Wishing to let you know something of camp life, I thought this would be a good opportunity. We are encamped about forty or fifty rods from the Mountain railroad depot, and still living or stopping in our tents. Some of the boys have been building fire places in their tents, and some are still doing so. It is done by digging a hole in the ground about two feet deep and two feet in diameter, and digging a trench out from the fire place to let off the smoke, using a flour barrel for a pipe. We have plenty to eat of bacon and beef, and now we have soft bread, there being a bakery started for the soldiers. Our usual fare includes coffee and enough sugar to sweeten it, sometimes tea for a meal or so, a few onions, potatoes, hominy and salt; but when we have pilot bread to eat, it makes the boys think of home. We are sure to have pilot bread on a march, it being the easiest to carry.

We have been on two expeditions since we left Wisconsin, of which you have been informed by the Janesville company before this. Two companies of our regiment have left to-day to guard the bridges between here and Big River. At Big River bridge the companies that have left to guard the railroad bridges are B and F. We are drilling in the skirmish drill, and the boys like it very well, or at least I do. There is quite a number sick with the measles in the regiment.

DAVID BELLESFIELD.

EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES.—The Memphis Appeal has this paragraph:

"We regret to learn that several thousand negroes are wanted immediately at Fort Pillow to complete the fortifications. There are many counties in Mississippi which have not yet furnished negroes for these works. Let all the planters, then, make it a matter of conscientious duty, and let a helping hand in this matter. Patriotism requires it, and our soldiers imperiously call for it. Let all planters send the negroes to Major Anderson at Memphis. This will be well taken care of and fed while at work on the defenses, and returned to their masters."

Suppose these negroes should be captured by our army, would it be one of our "constitutional" duties to return them to their masters?

FEED OF AN ARMY OF HALF A MILLION.—The following figures show the amount of commissary stores which will be consumed by the United States army when brought up to the standard authorized by congress, viz: 500,000 men. It will be seen that the labors of the commissary department are anything but trivial, and that the cost of feeding an army is a somewhat serious item:

11,260,000 pounds of pork or 11,750,000 pounds of fresh beef, 105,381 barrels of flour, 27,500 bushels of beans or 1,500,000 pounds of rice, 1,500,000 pounds of coffee, 2,250,000 pounds of sugar, 150,000 gallons of vinegar, 225,000 pounds of candles, 600,000 pounds of soap, 9,385 bushels of salt, and 6,600,000 pounds of potatoes.

WHOLESALE DESERTION OF ENGLISH SOLDIERS.—The Buffalo Commercial says that a gentleman who arrived from Toronto on Tuesday evening, where he had resided since May, states that out of the 1,000 English soldiers recently stationed at that place, nearly 600 have deserted. He relates instances where the men left in squads. Many were retaken, but the majority managed to escape.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Boston, Nov. 26.

The Maine 12th regiment from Portland has gone into camp near Lowell to await transportation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.
A dispatch repeats the report sent yesterday from Fortress Monroe and Baltimore to a battle going on at Fort Pickens, on the authority of the Norfolk Day Book, with the addition that at Old Point it was believed that our victory was decisive.

New York, Nov. 26.
It is understood that Capt. D. D. Porter's visit to this city last week was connected with the outfit of a small mortar carrying fleet. Some 12 schooners at this port owned by the government, and already fitted for service with ordinary armament, are now additionally strengthened so that some of them shall carry one and others two gigantic mortars, some of them weighing nearly 2,500 lbs. each.

The government has just purchased Vanderbilt's Staten Island ferry boats Westfield and Clifton. They are the finest boats on any ferry line running from this city, and capable of carrying from 3,000 to 4,000 men with a considerable battery, while drawing but 5 or 6 feet of water.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.
Special to Post.—The clerk of the house of representatives, has just placed upon the official roll of the house, the name of Col. Segor, as the member from the 1st congressional district of Virginia. This district was represented in the 36th congress by Mr. Garnett, now a radical secessionist. Ex-Gov. Wyckoff, member of congress from Kentucky, has arrived here. Gen. McClellan reviewed the regular troops in the army to-day.

It is true that Secretary Chase favors an increase of duties on sugars, iron, woolen and some other articles. He will set forth the reasons for these recommendations, in his forthcoming report.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.

Henry Grier, marshal for Utah, has resigned, on the ground that the business of the office is non-compensative since the creation of the territorial government of Nevada.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Nov. 26th, 1861.

In view of the increased number of letters held for postage and returned to the dead letter office, it is ordered that the order of this department dated Oct. 8th, 1860, be rescinded, and the prior practice be restored. Postmasters will, therefore, notify the person addressed that such a letter is held for postage, and that upon his writing therefor, prepaying the postage on his letter, and enclosing a stamp to be placed on the letter held for postage, the same will be forwarded to his destination.

By order of the Postmaster General.

JOHN A. KASSON.

First Asst. P. M. Gen.

Hon. R. J. Walker has addressed a letter to the editor of the National Republican, which will appear in that paper to-morrow, in favor of congress immediately making an appropriation for the relief of Ireland in view of the impending famine. He concludes by saying: "Now, when so many thousands of Irishmen are perishing their lives on the battle fields of liberty in our defense, when so many have already fallen and others are confined in rebel dungeons, let us show that we are not ungrateful; and when the next great conflict comes, as soon it must, the shamrock entwined with the stars and stripes will wave in triumph over the field of victory for liberty and union."

Herald's correspondence.—Gen. Sumner has been assigned to the command of a division to be composed of 12 regiments of infantry, some of which are now here in the provisional army of the Potomac; they are not yet formed into brigades and others are yet to arrive. A proportionate amount of cavalry and artillery will be attached to the division, which will for the present occupy a position at Springfield, on the line of the Orange and Alexandria rail road. Col. Gorham of the 5th regiment Excelsior brigade, who was arrested for destroying some buildings at Mathias Point on his reconnaissance, has been honorably restored to duty by Gen. McClellan, and ordered to join his regiment without delay.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.
The Tribune's correspondent says: The reports sent about Bleeker's resignation are incorrect; that McClellan and Bleeker's command have the greatest confidence in him, and his resignation would not be accepted if offered. The affair grew out of a letter sent by Bleeker to McClellan, which contained expressions of regret, which Bleeker's imperfect knowledge of the English language which caused the improper expression. The affair is considered satisfactorily settled.

Two more scouting parties from the right wing of the army, went out to-day. One had a skirmish with superior numbers.—Captain Rowland, with companies C and H, Freedman's cavalry, went far as Hunter's Hill, and sent a reconnoitering party forward, who discovered a large body of rebel infantry in ambush. Captain Rowland retired with his force.

Capt. Bell with two and three companies of the 3d Pennsylvania, Colonel Averill's cavalry, reconnoitering between Vienna and Hunter's Hill, were attacked by the ambushing enemy in the wood on both sides of the road. Five volleys were fired before our troops, pressed by superior force of the enemy, fell back. A courier brought this news to Gen. Porter, to whose division the party belonged. He sent forward the 9th Massachusetts, 4th Michigan, Griffin's battery, and two more companies from Col. Averill's cavalry. At dusk all the troops returned. Before the reinforcements reached Capt. Bell was again attacked by the enemy, who attempted to cut him off. Shots were again exchanged.—The rebel commander was shot and fell from his horse, who galloped within our lines and was captured. About a dozen of our men dropped and were necessarily left on the field. Lieut. Ford and 46 men, all of Col. Averill's cavalry, are missing. Orderly Sergeant Parker's horse was killed and the rider injured. They did not wait for an encounter with our re-inforcements.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

Baltimore, Nov. 27.

Old Point boat arrived and reports that a flag of truce went out to Norfolk, and brought back no news whatever in regard to the Fort Pickens affair.

The steamship Constitution with General Butler's division came into Hampton Roads yesterday.

St. Louis, Nov. 26.

Major General Fremont and family left on the four o'clock train, for New York.—Disagreement has arisen in reference to the exchange of the Camp Jackson prisoners, which has caused the postponement of the release of the men composing Mulligan's brigade. No trouble exists relative to commissioned officers, but Gen. Price insists a list of privates which does not conform

with the list furnished to Gen. Lyon in May by Camp Jackson officers, which Gen. Curtis adheres to, and which gives rise to suspicion that the new list contains fictitious names.

Capt. James George, formerly a notorious minute man and a camp Jackson prisoner, arrived here from Tennessee, and was immediately arrested by order of the provost marshal, and lodged in the military prison.

The report yesterday that claims amounting to six millions had been approved by the war commissioners, is incorrect.—Claims on file represent that amount. The proceedings are conducted privately, and no decision has yet been announced, although a number of claims have been decided.

The number of claims filed to date is 1,050, and they accumulate at the rate of 100 daily.

New York, Nov. 27.
Thirteen affidavits for the government arrived from Cold Spring, today, including a 100-pounder, which will carry five miles. The latter goes to Fortress Monroe.

A communication in the Free Press, this morning, understood to have been written by Gen. Cass, not only justifies the arrest of Mason and Slidell, but shows that it was in strict accordance with the position of the government upon the right of search question, as maintained in correspondence with British government in 1858.

The Markets.

New York, Nov. 27.
Flour market dull and drooping, sales 8,000 bbls at 5.40s.50 for super western, 5.60s.50 common to medium extra western. Wheat market less active and scarce as firm, sales 100,000 bu at 1.22s.15 for Chicago spring, 1.26s.28 Mil. club.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 27.
Flour steady and unchanged, country spring extras 3.75s.95 for fair to good.—Wheat steady with fair demand, sales 25,000 bu at 72s.75 for No. 2 and No. 1 in store.

Affairs at St. Louis.—Treatment of Fremont and McKinstry.

The St. Louis correspondent of the New York Tribune writes on the 18th: Gen. Fremont still remains having received no orders from Washington. There are one or two very singular facts about his removal. The order relieving him from his command was dated at Washington, October 24, over an assurance showing its original date to have been October 7.

While returning to St. Louis, after surrendering up his command, he received a telegram from Gen. McClellan, dated November 2d, instructing him to have the telegraph completed to Springfield; and after arriving here, a letter from Gen. McClellan, dated November 4, giving him further orders, and addressing him as the commander of this department. It is obvious, therefore, that eleven days after the date of the order relieving him, Gen. McClellan was not aware of his removal. If, as alleged, the delivery of the order was left discretionary with Gen. Curtis, (who it seems, informed Adjutant Gen. Thomas that Gen. Fremont failed to consult him, and that he deemed him incompetent to the command,) there was apparently a radical misunderstanding between Gen. Curtis and the authorities at Washington.

It has been reported on the streets for the last two days that an order for General Fremont's arrest has arrived here. The fact that the order relieving him from his command was made known to his subordinates before he received it, and the manner in which his officers and friends are being treated, make the people more ready to believe it. His paymaster, Maj. Phinney, was on his way to St. Louis, with the staff, in obedience to orders, for the purpose of turning over to Col. Andrews, the chief paymaster, the \$250,000 of government money in his possession, when detectives were started in pursuit, telegraphic dispatches were sent in various directions to arrest him "wherever found," and a great hue and cry was raised, as if he were attempting to run away. Capt. McKee, his Adjutant, started for Washington, and he was arrested. Payment is even refused to his Body Guard, notwithstanding its magnificent fighting at Springfield.

But the most flagrant case is that of Brigadier General McKinstry, who, though an officer of the regular army, remained here at the written request of Gen. Frank Blair, months before Gen. Fremont arrived, was a quartermaster general. This gentleman, while at the head of his division in the field, just after Fremont's removal, received an order from Washington relieving him from command, and ordering him to proceed to St. Louis, and report by letter to Washington. He obeyed at once, turning over his command to Gen. Sturgis, and setting up his affairs the same day, early the next morning started for St. Louis, and journeyed here with the least possible delay. Before his arrival he was suddenly arrested, forbidden to hold a word of communication even with his own family. Upon arriving here, he was met by three other officers and a body of cavalry, as if he were a pickpocket trying to run away, or some desperado who would not hesitate to kill five or six men in order to escape; taken to the arsenal, where he has now remained for five days in close confinement, utterly ignorant as to what he is charged with, who brings the allegations, and when, if ever, his case is to be investigated.

Gen. Fremont is still in the city. It is understood that the appointment to take charge of the Kansas department is not satisfactory to his friends, and that an effort is being to have him transferred to Kentucky.

From a recent letter written by Col. Mich. C. Corcoran, prisoner in Castle Mackay, Clontarf, Ireland.

THE CONDITION OF OUR PRISONERS IN THE HANDS OF THE REBELS.—I am quite satisfied to remain here as long as it may be considered necessary to save the purpose of my government and of our people, but I am exceedingly anxious that the rank and file of the different regiments should be sent as soon as possible. The poor fellows are all most earnestly devoted to the best interests of their country, and are suffering much from want of proper clothing or any changes of under garments. Many are without shoes, coats or bed covering, which is a cheerless prospect, with the near approach of cold weather; and, above all, things, their poor families, in many cases, must certainly suffer from want of the assistance they could render if at liberty—and many are of the three months' volunteers, who made no provision for absence beyond that time, and whose future welfare depends upon their return at the very earliest period.

It is believed by those at Washington who are supposed to know, that one of the first acts passed by congress, next month, will be statute authorizing the President to confiscate the property held north by the southern rebels. There may be some constitutional objections, but the issue of the war raises a necessity that, like other necessities already solved, must be higher than the constitution.

A drakey who blacks boots at the National Hotel in Washington, has the following motto conspicuously displayed over his stand:

NO NORTH, NO SOUTH.
NO EAST, NO WEST.
NO TRUST.
Why the "One White Man" remained in Beaufort—To get a sight of the Yankee lickers.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Missouri is one of the largest states in the Union. Its territory extends in extent the six New England states and the state of Delaware combined. It is divided into upwards of one hundred counties. The state extends about 285 miles from east to west, and 230 miles north and south.

ALBERT PIKE.—The obese Arkansas poet—has been caught playing a "confidence game" among the Indians, by issuing bogus orders for pensions, &c. The fellow is capable of any crime from assassination down to hen-roost robbing.

A man with a large family was complaining of the difficulty of supporting all of them. "I do," said a friend "you have sons big enough to earn something for you now." "The difficulty is," said the man "they are too big to work."

A SOUTHERN TREASURER.—The New York Tribune has seen a shipmaster found at Port Royal, made by the great bank of the state of South Carolina for twenty cents. It is three inches square, and such is the scarcity of paper at the south that it is printed upon the back of a portion of a blank draft.

HUNG HIM.—A Mr. Bundy, formerly of Rubicon, Dodge county, in this state, was recently hung in Missouri for being a Union man. His wife is now in Rubicon.

A daughter is almost always right when she attempts to imitate her mother but we do not think the mother is equally right, when, at a certain period of life, she tries all she can to imitate her daughter.

An editor, recording the career of a mad dog, says: We are grieved to say that the rabid animal, before it could be killed, severely bit Dr. Hart and several other dogs.

"See here, mister," said a young lad of seven summers, who was tired by a dog, "if you don't take that dog away, I'll cut up all your apples."

APPOINTED.—W. W. Leland, the great stock raiser of western Texas, has been appointed commissary of subsistence by the Secretary of War, and assigned to the staff of Gen. Meagher, of the Irish brigade, with the rank of major.

EMIGRATION.—Only 62,793 emigrants have arrived at the port of New York this year. To same period last year, 93,651; decrease, 33,858.

Refugees from Norfolk, Virginia, describe a deplorable state of things in that city and vicinity. The approach of winter is beginning to strike terror to the poor, who only picture to themselves starvation in its most horrid form. Provisions of all kinds have suddenly advanced to enormous figures. Butter is selling at 65 cents per pound, bacon at 60 cents, and other articles in like proportion.

A shipmaster was found at Port Royal, made by the great Bank of the State of South Carolina for twenty cents. It is three inches square, and such is the scarcity of paper at the south, that it is printed upon the back of a portion of a blank draft.

The returns for members of the New York legislature are now all in. The senate will stand as follows: republicans, 101; republican and people's, 12; democrats, 8. To the house there are elected 29 republicans, 38 republican and people's, 35 democrats, 35 republican and people's, 20 union democrats.

A PROPHECY THAT WAS NOT FULFILLED.—A recent number of the Columbia South Carolinian says: "We are pleased to learn that our ministers have arrived safely where they are not in danger of being disturbed by Lincoln's swift steamers. Our next news of them will be that they are safe in England and France, officially engaged."

The loss by the late partial destruction of the Jacksonville, Illinois, Female College, was \$10,000, and no insurance.

The senators and representatives in congress, are rapidly gathering at Washington. The session opens next Monday.

A cannon weighing 30,000 pounds was cast in Alger's South Boston foundry on Monday.

A BALLOON AT BEAUFORT.—Mr. Lowe has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to proceed with one of his balloons to Beaufort, South Carolina.

GEN. JIM LANE.—This distinguished politician and soldier arrived in Chicago Nov. 26th, direct from Kansas and Southwestern Missouri, where he has been doing noble service against the enemies of his country.

He is accompanied by his family and a portion of his staff officers, and is en route for Washington to take his seat in the senate at the approaching session of congress.

FREMONT IN NEW YORK.—Gen. Fremont is shortly expected in New York, and the Germans propose giving him a grand reception, with music, torches, and banners. Meetings have been held in different parts of the city, at which speeches have been made endorsing the course of Gen. Fremont. Preparations are in progress for a great public mass meeting, to take place before or after his arrival.

It is figured out by a statistical reporter, that the actual cost of reducing Port Royal, is 3,500 shell fired, costing \$8 each, together with expense of fleet, rent of vessels, pay of soldiers, value of rations, clothing, and the two vessels lost, foots up the enormous sum of \$4,303,000. War is an expensive luxury.

Max Maretzek, of musical fame, with his troupe travelling in Mexico, were recently attacked by a party of guerrilla reactionists, who treated Max roughly, and ran off to the mountains with his singing girls, and now ask the distressed manager to pay a dumping ransom for them.

Reverdy Johnson will probably be chosen United States Senator from Maryland, and James Guthrie and John J. Crittenden are now most prominent for Kentucky's two vacant seats.

Wm. Robinson, engineer of a propeller at Buffalo, has been convicted in the United States circuit court of overloading the safety valve of his vessel, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 and be imprisoned in the penitentiary four months.

UNITED STATES COURT.—VERMONT IN THE WAUSAQUA LAND SUIT.

The jury came into court yesterday morning with a sealed verdict, which proved in favor of defendants. This was in accordance with the general opinions of the members of the bar, and, as we understand it, sustained the allegation of the defendants, that the faint line which was said by the plaintiffs to define the eastern boundary of lots in Wausau was false and fraudulent. The counsel for the plaintiffs entered a motion for a new trial, but it is understood that this is not to be pressed, but is only done to give time for taking the case to the United States supreme court, provided that step is hereafter deemed advisable.—Chicago Times.

This suit involved the title to the water front of a small number of lots in Chicago used by the Northwestern company, which was bought in the early days of the old Rock River Valley company.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The governors of 19 states have designated the day for the celebration of the annual thanksgiving. In Maine and Massachusetts it was observed on the 21st, and in the following named states Thursday, the 29th instant, has been named as the day:

New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Connecticut, Vermont, Rhode Island, Kansas, Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware and Iowa.

The Charleston Mercury has been compelled to reduce its size nearly one-half.—When our troops get to Charleston they will quickly dispose of the other half.

THE TREMBLING CHIVALRY.—Private letters from officers of the naval expedition ask earnestly for heavy reinforcements, stating with such additional strength Savannah, if not Charleston, can be taken.

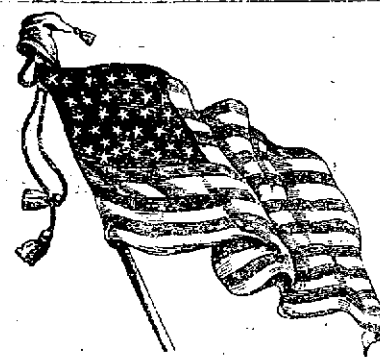
A naval expedition which has attracted but little attention, has been preparing for the last few weeks, and is probably already on the way to its destination. About fifty old whalers have been purchased at New London, Sag harbor, Mystic, New Bedford, and other points. They have been loaded with stores, which will assist materially in sinking the craft, and keeping them in their places when they shall have been sunk.—The fleet is under the command of Capt. John P. Rice, of New London, and the crews under his command are enlisted for three months' service.

JUDGE DOUGLAS' CHILDREN.—The Cincinnati Enquirer's Washington correspondence has the following under the date of the 11th inst:

Douglas two children by his first wife, are still here. They are heirs to a large property in a southern state. The confederates threaten to confiscate this property as belonging to Unionists. A day since a southern agent of the kindred of these children arrived here to take them to their friends in the rebel state, that their property might thus be saved from confiscation. But Mrs. Douglas refused to let them go, it being the dying request of her husband that they should live with her, and that she should train them up to virtue and usefulness, and especially to love and defend the constitution and flag of their country.

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 27, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



over float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THANKSGIVING.

The feast of good things which will be celebrated to-morrow in all the loyal states, is peculiarly of New England origin. The first Thanksgiving occurred in Massachusetts in 1623, when the Pilgrims "met together and thanked God with all their hearts for the good world and the good things in it." It was suggested by the bountiful harvest and good fortune which followed a year of famine, from bad crops and the loss of the vessel bringing them supplies from England. To express their joy, in accordance with the religious ideas of our forefathers, Gov. Bradford ordered a feast of Thanksgiving in the autumn of that year. From this beginning it has grown up to be a custom, and finally has become one of the holidays of a great nation. How would the hearts of those sturdy old pilgrims have leaped for joy, could they have foreseen the mighty effects flowing from the institutions of religion and equal government, which they planted in sorrow and blood on the sterile shores of New England! At that first Thanksgiving men met at the festival with arms in their hands, as now, to protect themselves from the lurking foe, who sought their destruction. But they did not fail, as we shall not, in the duty before them. Let us emulate their lofty courage and devotion. While we feast and give thanks for the bounties of Providence, may we resolve anew to go through the coming year with a firm reliance upon the righteousness of our cause; and let us possess a full sense of our mighty responsibility to coming generations, in upholding the free institutions which we have received from the Puritan Fathers of New England. We have Plenty, today, smiling amidst our household gatherings, and we trust that we shall both Peace and Plenty in all our borders when Thanksgiving morning shall smile upon our land, in November 1862.

An Unwise Order.

The order of Gen. Halleck that no fugitive slaves shall be allowed to come into the camps of the army in Missouri is hardly generous, and certainly not wise. There are two instances where slaves have saved our armies in that state this season, one occurred to Gen. Sturgis, in his attempt to reinforce Col. Mulligan. Nine thousand of the enemy had so posted themselves in ambush that Sturgis and his men were marching directly into the trap, when a negro came out of the woods and informed him of his danger. Sturgis immediately ascertained the truth of the statement, and reversed his march, thereby saving his force of 2,000 men.

At Fredericktown our officers were told by the whites that Jeff. Thompson had left for the south, and was not in the neighborhood; the army moved quickly forward on their track, but had not marched a mile before a negro appeared, telling them that the "seesh" were just ahead, concealed in a corn field and in the woods. Although this could scarcely be credited, a reconnaissance proved its truth, and the battle and a victory followed.

According to Gen. Halleck, these faithful friends should not have been permitted to come within our lines; and rather than act upon their information, our brave soldiers should have been sacrificed. But little good can be expected from a general whose first order is so wanting in common sense.

CINCINNATI GAZETTE.—We endorse the Milwaukee Free Democrat fully when it says: "One of the best papers that comes to our table is the Cincinnati Gazette—a large sheet, and always full of interesting matter. In point of enterprise it is second to no journal in the country, always containing the very latest intelligence, and is as reliable as any paper can be in this news-anxious age. Its editorials are able, versatile and comprehensive, and the views of its editors tally in a remarkable manner with those of the public. Occupying the central position in the country that it does, it has unusual facilities for giving its readers a comprehensive view of the stirring events now transpiring. In short, any one wanting a first class paper cannot do better than to take the Cincinnati Daily Gazette."

The price of the daily is \$7 a year; \$3.50 for six months; \$2 for three months.—Weekly \$2 a year. A discount is made from these rates to clubs, according to the number of the club.

We will receive and forward subscriptions. The daily circulation of the Gazette is 33,000.

The Chicago Tribune, which speaks contemptuously of the journals of the north-west, whenever it is in a bragging mood, and when it is pretty much all the time, is now privately asking them to insert a prospectus three quarters of a column long, for nothing. It is like this—"You 'mangy cuss,' get out of my way—(sotto voce) 'please give us ten dollars to help along our circulation.'"

Official Majorities.

The following are the official majorities for governor, as received:

	Harvey.	Ferguson.
Rock.....	1,827	.....
Walworth.....	998	.....
Racine.....	350	.....
Kenosha.....	564	.....
La Crosse.....	389	.....
Fond du Lac.....	145	.....
Dane.....	438	.....
Columbia.....	1,181	.....
Green Lake.....	383	.....
Sheboygan.....	85	.....
Waushara.....	300	.....
Janeau.....	230	.....
Portage.....	344	.....
St. Croix.....	200	.....
Sauk.....	1,049	.....
Green.....	747	.....
Iowa.....	180	.....
Richland.....	199	.....
Winnebago.....	726	.....
Grant.....	963	.....
Monroe.....	517	.....
Adams.....	500	.....
Bad Axe.....	659	.....
Waupaca.....	600	.....
Polk.....	244	.....
Jackson.....	586	.....
Pierce.....	680	.....
Buffalo.....	321	.....
Calumet.....	68	.....
Door.....	140	.....
Oconto.....	609	.....
Pepin.....	330	.....
Shawano.....	44	.....
Trempealeau.....	444	.....
La Pointe.....	57	.....
Dakota.....	148	.....
Lang.....	493	.....
Dunn.....	493	.....
Kewaunee.....	103	.....
Bay Claire.....	210	.....
Chippewa.....	41	.....
Mantowoc.....	258	.....
Milwaukee.....	5,330	.....
Dodge.....	1,299	.....
Jefferson.....	98	.....
Crawford.....	230	.....
Outagamie.....	455	.....
Ozaukee.....	1,070	.....
Washington.....	1,049	.....
Brown.....	130	.....
Wood.....	29	.....
Marathon.....	303	.....
Marquette.....	108	.....
Wausau.....	262	.....
Ashtland.....	8	.....

This leaves Burnett, Dallas, La Fayette and La Pointe to hear from. No report whatever has been received from Burnett or Dallas, and La Fayette is reported at 386 for Ferguson. In round numbers, the majorities will be about as follows:

Harvey.....	8,500
Salomon.....	5,800
Levinson.....	11,000
Hastings.....	12,800
Howe.....	12,000
Pickard.....	9,500
Ramsay.....	7,500
Hodges.....	7,700

J. G. McKinley gets a little over 1,000 votes for state superintendent, and Wm. C. Allen nearly 5,000 for lieutenant governor on the union ticket.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette, From the Eighth Regiment.

Pilot Knob, Nov. 21st.

Editors GAZETTE:—Wishing to let you know something of camp life, I thought this would be a good opportunity. We are encamped about forty or fifty rods from the Iron Mountain railroad depot, and still living or stopping in our tents. Some of the boys have been building fire places in their tents, and some are still doing so. It is done by digging a hole in the ground about two feet deep and two feet in diameter, and digging a trench out from the fire place to let off the smoke, using a flour barrel for a pipe. We have plenty to eat of bacon and beef, and now we have soft bread, there being a bakery started for the soldiers. Our usual fare includes coffee and enough sugar to sweeten it, sometimes tea for a meal or so, a few onions, potatoes, hominy and salt; but when we have pilot bread to eat, it makes the boys think of home. We are sure to have pilot bread on a march, it being the easiest to carry.

We have been on two expeditions since we left Wisconsin, of which you have been informed by the Janesville company before this. Two companies of our regiment have left to-day to guard the bridges between here and Big River. At Big River bridge the companies that have left to guard the railroad bridges are B and F. We are drilling in the skirmish drill, and the boys like it very well, or at least I do. There is quite a number sick with the measles in the regiment.

DAVID BELMONT.

EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES.—The Memphis Appeal has this paragraph:

"We regret to learn that several thousand negroes are wanted immediately at Fort Pillow to complete the fortifications. There are many counties in Mississippi which have not yet furnished negroes for these works. Let all the planters, then, make it a matter of conscientious duty to lend a helping hand in this matter. Patriotism requires it, and our safety imperiously calls for it. Let the planters send the negroes to Major Anderson at Memphis; safe transportation will be provided. They will be well taken care of and fed while at work on the defenses, and returned to their masters."

Suppose these negroes should be captured by our army, would it be one of our "constitutional" duties to return them to their masters?

FEED OF AN ARMY OF HALF A MILLION.—The following figures show the amount of commissary stores which will be consumed by the United States army when brought up to the standard authorized by congress, viz: 500,000 men. It will be seen that the labors of the commissary department are anything but trivial, and that the cost of feeding an army is a somewhat serious item:

11,260,000 pounds of pork or 11,750,000 pounds of fresh beef; 105,381 barrels of flour; 27,600 bushels of beans or 1,500,000 pounds of rice; 1,500,000 pounds of coffee; 2,250,000 pounds of sugar; 150,000 gallons of vinegar; 225,000 pounds of candles; 600,000 pounds of soap; 9,385 bushels of salt, and 6,000,000 pounds of potatoes.

WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF ENGLISH SOLDIERS.—The Buffalo Commercial says that a gentleman who arrived from Toronto on Tuesday evening, where he had resided since May, states that out of the 1,000 English soldiers recently stationed at that place, nearly 600 have deserted. He relates instances where the men left in squads. Many were retaken, but the majority managed to escape.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Boston, Nov. 26.

The Maine 12th regiment from Portland has gone into camp near Lowell to await transportation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.
A dispatch repeats the report sent yesterday from Fort Monroe, and states that as to a battle going on at Fort Pickens, on the authority of the Norfolk War Book, with the addition that at Old Point it was believed that our victory was decisive.

New York, Nov. 26.

It is understood that Capt. D. D. Porter's visit to this city last week was connected with the outfit of a small mortar carrying fleet. Some 12 schooners at this port owned by the government, and already fitted for service with ordinary armament, are now additionally strengthened so that some of them shall carry one and others two gigantic mortars, some of them weighing nearly 2,500 lbs. each.

The government has just purchased Vanderbilt's Staten Island ferry boats Westfield and Clifton. They are the finest boats on any ferry line running from this city, and capable of carrying from 3,000 to 4,000 men with a considerable battery, while drawing but 3 or 6 feet of water.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.
Special to Post.—The clerk of the house of representatives, has just placed upon the official roll of the house, the name of Col. Stuart as the member from the 1st congressional district of Vermont. This district was represented in the 36th congress by Mr. Garrett, now a radical secessionist.

Ex-Gov. Wyckoff, member of congress from Kentucky, has arrived here.

Gen. McClellan reviewed the regular troops in the army to-day.

It is true that Secretary Chase favors an increase of duties on sugars, iron, woolen and some other articles. He will set forth the reasons for these recommendations in his forthcoming report.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.

Henry Grier, marshal for Utah, has resigned, on the ground that the business of the office is non compensative since the creation of the territorial government of Nevada.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Nov. 26th, 1861.

In view of the increased number of letters held for postage and returned to the dead letter office, it is ordered that the order of this department dated Oct. 8th, 1860, be rescinded, and the prior practice be restored. Postmasters will, therefore, notify the person addressed that such a letter is held for postage, and that upon his writing therefor, paying the postage on his letter, and enclosing a stamp to be placed on the letter held for postage, the same will be forwarded to his address.

By order of the Postmaster General.

JOHN A. KASSON.

First Asst. P. M. Gen.

Hon. R. J. Walker has addressed a letter to the editor of the National Republican, which will appear in that paper to-morrow, in favor of congress immediately making an appropriation for the relief of Ireland in view of the impending famine. He concludes by saying: "Now, when many thousands of Irishmen are perishing, the lives on the battle fields of liberty in our defense, when so many have already fallen and others are confined in rebel dungeons, let us show that we are not ungrateful; and when the next great conflict comes, as soon it must, the shamrock entwined with the stars and stripes will wave in triumph over the field of victory for liberty and union."

Herald's correspondence.—Gen. Sumner has been assigned to the command of a division to be composed of 12 regiments of infantry, some of which are now in the provisional army of the Potomac; they are not yet formed into brigades and others are yet to arrive. A proportionate amount of cavalry and artillery will be attached to the division, which will for the present occupy a position at Springfield, on the line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad. Col. Gorham of the 6th regiment Excelsior brigade, who was arrested for destroying some buildings at Mathias Point on his reconnaissance, has been honorably restored to duty by Gen. McClellan, and ordered to join his regiment without delay.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.
The Tribune's correspondent says: The reports sent about Blenker's resignation are incorrect; that McClellan and Blenker's command have the greatest confidence in him, and his resignation would not be accepted if offered. The affair grew out of a letter sent by Blenker to McClellan, which contained expressions which McClellan rebuked him for, but said he presumed it was Blenker's imperfect knowledge of the English language which caused the improper expressions. The affair is considered satisfactorily settled.

Two more scouting parties from the right wing of the army, went out to-day. One had a skirmish with superior numbers.—Captain Rowland, with companies C and H, Freedman's cavalry, went as far as Hunter's Hill, and sent a reconnoitering party forward, who discovered a large body of rebel infantry in ambush. Captain Rowland retired with his force.

Capt. Bell with between two and three companies of the 3d Pennsylvania, Colonel Averis cavalry, went out to-day, and captured Vienna and Hunter's Hill, were attacked by the ambushing enemy in the wood on both sides of the road. Five volleys were fired before our troops, pressed by superior force of the enemy, fell back. A courier brought this news to Gen. Porter, to whose division the party belonged. He sent forward the 4th Massachusetts, 4th Michigan, Griffin's battery, and two more companies from Col. Averis's cavalry. At dusk all the troops returned. Before the reinforcements reached Capt. Bell he was again attacked by the enemy, who attempted to cut him off. Shots were exchanged, and the rebel commander was shot and fell from his horse, who galloped within a few lines and was captured. About a dozen of our men dropped and were necessarily left on the field. Lieut. Ford and 46 men, all of Col. Averis's cavalry, are missing. Orderly Sergeant Parker's horse was killed and the rider injured. They did not wait for an encounter with our re-inforcements.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.

Old Point boat arrived at Norfolk, but brought back no news whatever in regard to the Fort Pickens affair.

The steamship Constitution with General Butler's division came into Hampton Roads yesterday.

St. Louis, Nov. 26.
Major General Fremont and family left on the four o'clock train, for New York.—Disagreement has arisen in reference to the exchange of the Camp Jackson prisoners, which has caused the postponement of the release of the men composing Mulligan's company. No trade consists with the commissioned officers, but Gen. Price submits a list of privates which does not conform

with the list furnished to Gen. Lyon in May last, by Camp Jackson officers, which Gen. Curtis adheres to, and which gives rise to suspicion that the new list contains fictitious names.

Capt. James George, formerly a notorious minute man and a camp Jackson prisoner, arrived here from Tennessee, and was immediately arrested by order of the provost marshal, and lodged in the military prison.

The report yesterday that claims amounting to six millions had been approved by the war commissioners, is incorrect.—Claims on file represent that amount. The proceedings are conducted privately, and no decision has yet been announced, altho' quite a number of claims have been decided. The number of claims filed to date is 1,050, and they accumulate at the rate of 100 daily.

New York, Nov. 27.
Thirteen rifled cannon for the government arrived from Cold Spring, to-day, including a 100-pounder, which will carry five miles. The latter goes to Fortress Monroe.

DETROIT, Nov. 27.
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Affairs at St. Louis.—Treatment of Fremont and McClellan.

The St. Louis correspondent of the New York Tribune writes on the 18th:

Gen. Fremont still remains having received no orders from Washington. There are one or two very singular facts about his removal. The order relieving him from his command was dated "Washington, October 24," over an erasure showing its original date to have been October 7. While returning to St. Louis, after surrendering his command, he received a telegram from Gen. McClellan, dated November 2d, instructing him to have the telegraph completed to Springfield; and after arriving here, a letter from Gen. McClellan, dated November 4, giving him further orders, and addressing him as the commander of this department. It is obvious, therefore, that eleven days after the date of the order relieving him, Gen. McClellan was not aware of his removal. If, as alleged, the delivery of the order was left discretionary with Gen. Curtis, (who, it seems, informed Adjutant Gen. Thomas that Gen. Fremont failed to consult him, and that he deemed him incompetent to the command), there was apparently a radical misunderstanding between Gen. Curtis and the authorities at Washington.

It has been reported on the streets for the last two days that an order of General Fremont's arrest has arrived here. The fact that the order relieving him from his command was made known to his subordinate officers before he received it, and the manner in which his officers and friends are being treated, make the people more ready to believe it. His paymaster, Maj. Phinney, was on his way to St. Louis, with the staff, in obedience to orders, for the purpose of turning over to Col. Anderson, the chief paymaster, the \$250,000 of government money in his possession, when he was arrested. He was taken to the telegraph office, where he was kept for several days, and then sent to the military prison, where he is now confined.

A PROPHET THAT WAS NOT FULFILLED.—A recent number of the Columbia South Carolinian says: "We are pleased to learn that our ministers have arrived safely where they are not in danger of being disturbed by Lincoln's swift steamers. Our next news of them will be that they are safe in England and France, officially engaged."

The loss by the late partial destruction of the Jacksonville, Illinois, Female College, was \$10,000, and no insurance.

The senators and representatives in congress, are rapidly gathering at Washington. The session opens next Monday.

A cannon weighing 30,000 pounds was cast in Alger's South Boston foundry on Monday.

A BALLOON AT BRAUFORT.—Mr. Lowe has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to proceed with one of his balloons to Beaufort, South Carolina.

GEN. JIM LANE.—This distinguished politician and soldier arrived in Chicago Nov. 26th, direct from Kansas and Southwestern Missouri, where he has been doing noble service against the enemies of his country. He is accompanied by his family and a portion of his staff officers, and is en route for Washington to take his seat in the senate at the approaching session of congress.

FREMONT IN NEW YORK.—Gen. Fremont is shortly expected in New York, and the Germans propose giving him a grand reception, with music, torches, and banners. Meetings have been held in different parts of the city, at which speeches have been made endorsing the course of Gen. Fremont. Preparations are in progress for a great public mass meeting, to take place before or after his arrival.

It is figured out, by a statistical reporter, that the actual cost of reducing Port Royal, is 3,500 shell fired, costing \$8 each, together with expense of fuel, rent of vessels, pay of soldiers, value of rations, clothing, and the two vessels lost, foots up the enormous sum of \$4,903,000. War is an expensive luxury.

Max Maretzek, of musical fame, with his troupe travelling in Mexico, were recently attacked by a party of guerrilla reactionists, who treated Max roughly, and ran off to the mountains with his singing girls, and now ask the distressed manager to pay a stupendous ransom for them.

Reverdy Johnson will probably be chosen United States Senator from Maryland, and James Guthrie and John J. Crittenden are now most prominent for Kentucky's two vacant seats.

Wm. Robinson, engineer of a propeller at Buffalo, has been convicted in the United States circuit court of overloading the safety valve of his vessel, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 and be imprisoned in the penitentiary four months.

Mrs. Chubbies has great ideas of her husband's military powers. "For two years," said she, "he was a lieutenant in the horse marines, after which he was promoted to the captaincy of a regular squad of sap-heads and minors."

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Missouri is one of the largest states in the Union. Its territory exceeds in extent the six New England states and the state of Delaware combined. It is divided into upwards of one hundred counties. The state extends about 285 miles from east to west, and 280 miles north and south.

ALBERT PIKE.—The obese Arkansas poet—has been caught playing a "confidence game" among the Indians, by issuing bogus orders for pensions, &c. The fellow is capable of any crime from assassination down to hen-roost robbing.

A man with a large family was complaining of the difficulty of supporting all of them. "But," said a friend "you have sons big enough to earn something for you now." "The difficulty is," said the man "they are too big to work."

A SOUTHERN TREASURER.—The New York Tribune has seen a shipmaster found at Port Royal, made by the great bank of the state of South Carolina for twenty cents. It is three inches square, and such is the scarcity of paper at the south that it is printed upon the back of a portion of a blank draft.

HUNG HOM.—A Mr. Bundy, formerly of Rubicon, Dodge county, in this state, was recently hung in Missouri for being a Union man. His wife is now in Rubicon.

A daughter is almost always right when she attempts to imitate her mother but we do not think the mother is equally right, when, at a certain period of life, she tries all she can to imitate her daughter.

An editor, recording the career of a mad dog, says: We are grieved to say that the rabid animal, before it could be killed, severely bit Dr. Hart and several other dogs.

"See here, mister," said a young lad of seven summers, who was tressed by a dog, "if you don't take that dog away, I'll eat up all your apples."

APPOINTED.—W. W. Leland, the great stock raiser of western Texas, has been appointed commissary of subsistence by the Secretary of War, and assigned to the staff of Gen. Meagher, of the Irish brigade, with the rank of major.

EMIGRATION.—Only 62,793 emigrants have arrived at the port of New York this year. To same period last year, 95,551; decrease, 32,858.

Refugees from Norfolk, Virginia, describe a deplorable state of things in that city and vicinity. The approach of winter is beginning to strike terror to the poor, who only picture to themselves starvation in its most horrid form. Provisions of all kinds have suddenly advanced to enormous figures. Butter is selling at 65 cents per pound, bacon at 60 cents, and other articles in like proportion.

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The returns for members of the New York legislature are now all in. The senate will stand as follows: republicans, 101; republican and people's, 12; democrats, 8. To the house there are elected 92 republicans, 38 republicans and people's, 36 democrats, 5 democrats and people's, and 20 union democrats.

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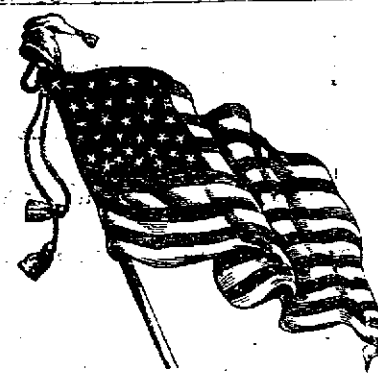
UNITED STATES COURT.—VERDICT IN THE WAUBANSA LAND SUIT.—The jury came out court yesterday morning with a sealed verdict, which proved in favor of defendants. This was in accordance with the general opinion of the members of the bar, and, as we understand it, sustained the allegation of the defendants, that the faint line which was said by the plaintiffs to define the eastern boundary of lots in Waubansa was false and fraudulent. The counsel for the plaintiffs entered a motion for a new trial, but it is understood that this is not to be pressed, but is only done to give time for taking the case to the United States supreme court, provided that step is hereafter deemed advisable.—Chicago Times

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 27, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THANKSGIVING.

The feast of good things which will be celebrated to-morrow in all the loyal states, is peculiarly of New England origin. The first Thanksgiving occurred in Massachusetts in 1623, when the Pilgrims "met together and thanked God with all their hearts for the good world and the good things in it." It was suggested by the beautiful harvest and good fortune which followed a year of famine, from bad crops and the loss of the vessel bringing them supplies from England. To express their joy, in accordance with the religious ideas of our forefathers, Gov. Bradford ordered a feast of Thanksgiving in the autumn of that year. From this beginning it has grown up to be a custom, and finally has become one of the holidays of a great nation. How would the hearts of those sturdy old pilgrims have leaped for joy, could they have foreseen the mighty effects flowing from the institutions of religion and equal government, which they planted in sorrow and blood on the sterile shores of New England! At that first Thanksgiving men met at the festival with arms in their hands, as now, to protect themselves from the lurking foe, who sought their destruction. But they did not falter, as we shall not, in the duty before them. Let us emulate their lofty courage and devotion. While we feast and give thanks for the bounties of Providence, may we resolve anew to go through the coming year with a firm reliance upon the righteousness of our cause; and let us possess a full sense of our mighty responsibility to coming generations, in upholding the free institutions which we have received from the Puritan Fathers of New England. We have plenty, to-day, smiling amidst our household gatherings, and we trust that we shall both Peace and Plenty in all our borders when Thanksgiving morning shall smile upon our land, in November 1862.

An Unwise Order.

The order of Gen. Halleck that no fugitive slaves be allowed to come into the camps of the army in Missouri is hardly generous, and certainly not wise. There are two instances where slaves have saved our armies in that state this season, either from total defeat or great loss; one occurred to Gen. Sturgis, in his attempt to reinforce Col. Mulligan. Nine thousand of the enemy had so posted themselves in ambush that Sturgis and his men were marching directly into the trap, when a negro came out of the woods and informed him of his danger. Sturgis immediately ascertained the truth of the statement, and reversed his march, thereby saving his force of 2,000 men.

At Fredericktown our officers were told by the whites that Jeff. Thompson had left for the south, and was not in the neighborhood; the army moved quickly forward on their track, but had not marched a mile before a negro appeared, telling them that the "secesh" were just ahead, concealed in a corn field and in the woods. Although this could scarcely be credited, a reconnaissance proved its truth, and the battle and a victory followed.

According to Gen. Halleck, these faithful friends should not have been permitted to come within our lines; and rather than act upon their information, our brave soldiers should have been sacrificed. But little good can be expected from a general whose first order is so wanting in common sense.

CINCINNATI GAZETTE.—We endorse the Milwaukee Free Democrat's full when it says—"One of the best papers that comes to our table is the Cincinnati Gazette—a large sheet, and always full of interesting matter. In point of enterprise it is second to no journal in the country, always containing the very latest intelligence, and is as reliable as any paper can be in this news-anxious age. Its editorials are able, versatile and comprehensive, and the views of its editors tally in a remarkable manner with those of the public. Occupying the central position in the country that it does, it has unusual facilities for giving its readers a comprehensive view of the stirring events now transpiring. In short, any one wanting a first class paper cannot do better than to take the Cincinnati Daily Gazette."

The price of the daily is \$7 a year; \$3.50 for six months; \$2 for three months. Weekly \$2 a year. A discount is made from these rates to clubs, according to the number of the club.

We will receive and forward subscriptions. The daily circulation of the Gazette is 33,000.

The Chicago Tribune, which speaks contemptuously of the journals of the north-west, whenever it is in a bragging mood, and is this pretty much all the time, is now privately asking them to insert a prospectus three quarters of a column long, for nothing. It is like this—"You 'man-gy cuss,' get out of my way—(sotto voce) please give us ten dollars to help along our circulation."

Official Majorities.

The following are the official majorities for governor, as received:

	Harvey.	Ferguson.
Rock	1,827	928
Walworth	928	350
Racine	564	389
Kenosha	389	145
La Crosse	145	438
Dane	438	1,184
Green Lake	383	85
Sheboygan	85	809
Waushara	809	30
Juneau	30	344
Portage	344	200
St. Croix	200	1,049
Sauk	1,049	747
Green	747	180
Iowa	180	199
Richland	199	726
Winnebago	726	963
Grant	963	500
Monroe	500	459
Adams	459	600
Bad Ax	600	244
Waupaca	244	586
Polk	586	680
Pierce	680	331
Buffalo	331	68
Calumet	68	140
Door	140	509
Oconto	509	330
Pepin	330	44
Shawano	44	444
Trempealeau	444	57
La Pointe	57	149
Clark	149	10
Douglas	10	483
Dunn	483	103
Kewaunee	103	210
Chippewa	210	258
Manitowish	258	3,530
Milwaukee	3,530	1,299
Dodge	1,299	238
Jefferson	238	90
Crawford	90	435
Outagamie	435	1,070
Ozaukee	1,070	1,049
Washington	1,049	130
Brown	130	29
Wood	29	303
Marathon	303	198
Marquette	198	262
Waushara	262	8
Ashtab	8	

This leaves Burnett, Dallas, La Fayette and La Pointe to hear from. No report whatever has been received from Burnett or Dallas, and La Fayette is reported at 386 for Ferguson. In round numbers, the majorities will be about as follows:

	Harvey.	Ferguson.
Salomon	8,500	5,800
Levin	11,000	12,800
Hastings	12,800	9,500
Howe	9,500	7,500
Pickard	7,500	7,500
Ramsay	7,500	7,500
Hodges	7,500	7,500

J. G. McKinley gets a little over 1,000 votes for state superintendent, and Wm. C. Allen nearly 5,000 for lieutenant governor on the union ticket.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Eighth Regiment.

PILOT KNOW, Nov. 21st.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—Wishing to let you know something of camp life, I thought this would be a good opportunity. We are encamped about forty or fifty rods from the Iron Mountain railroad depot, and still living or stopping in our tents. Some of the boys have been building fire places in their tents, and some are still doing so. It is done by digging a hole in the ground about two feet deep and two feet in diameter, and digging a trench out from the fire place to let off the smoke, using a floor barrel for a pipe. We have plenty to eat of bacon and beef, and now we have soft bread, there being a bakery started for the soldiers. Our usual fare includes coffee and enough sugar to sweeten it, sometimes tea for a meal or so; a few onions, potatoes, hominy and salt; but when we have pilot bread to eat, it makes the boys think of home. We are sure to have pilot bread on a march, it being the easiest to carry.

We have been on two expeditions since we left Wisconsin, of which you have been informed by the Janesville company before this. Two companies of our regiment have left to-day to guard the bridges between here and Big River. At Big River bridge the companies that have left to guard the railroad bridges are B and F. We are drilling in the skirmish drill, and the boys like it very well, or at least I do. There is quite a number sick with the measles in the regiment.

DAVID BELLEFIELD.

EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES.—The Memphis Appeal has this paragraph:

"We regret to learn that several thousand negroes are wanted immediately at Fort Pillow to complete the fortifications. There are many counties in Mississippi which have not yet furnished negroes for these works. Let all the planters, then, make it a matter of conscientious duty to lend a helping hand in this matter. Patriotism requires it, and our safety imperiously calls for it. Let the planters send the negroes to Major Anderson at Memphis; his safe transportation will be provided. They will be well taken care of and fed while at work on the defenses, and returned to their masters."

Suppose these negroes should be captured by our army, would it be one of our "constitutional" duties to return them to their masters?

FEED OF AN ARMY OF HALF A MILLION.—The following figures show the amount of commissary stores which will be consumed by the United States army when brought up to the standard authorized by congress, viz: 500,000 men. It will be seen that the labor of the commissary department are anything but trivial, and that the cost of feeding an army is a somewhat serious item:

11,260,000 pounds of pork or 11,750,000 pounds of fresh beef, 105,381 barrels of flour, 27,500 bushels of beans or 1,500,000 pounds of rice, 1,500,000 pounds of coffee, 2,500,000 pounds of sugar, 150,000 gallons of vinegar, 225,000 pounds of candles, 600,000 pounds of soap, 9,385 bushels of salt, and 6,000,000 pounds of potatoes.

WHOLESALE DESERTION OF ENGLISH SOLDIERS.—The Buffalo Commercial says that a gentleman who arrived from Toronto on Tuesday evening, where he had resided since May, states that out of the 1,000 English soldiers recently stationed at that place, nearly 600 have deserted. He relates instances where the men left in squads. Many were retained, but the majority managed to escape.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, OFFICE IN UNION PASSENGER DEPOT.

Last Night's Report.

Boston, Nov. 26.

The Maine 12th regiment from Portland has gone into camp near Lowell to await transportation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.

A dispatch repeats the report sent yesterday from Fort Monroe and Baltimore as to a battle going on at Fort Pickens, on the authority of the Norfolk Day Book, with the addition that at Old Point it was believed that our victory was decisive.

New York, Nov. 26.

It is understood that Capt. D. D. Porter's visit to this city last week was connected with the outfit of a small mortar carrying fleet. Some 12 schooners at this port owned by the government, and already fitted for service with ordinary armament, are now additionally strengthened so that some of them shall carry one and others two gigantic mortars, some of them weighing nearly 2,500 lbs. each.

The government has just purchased Vanderbilt's Staten Island ferry boats Westfield and Clifton. They are the finest boats on any ferry line running from this city, and capable of carrying from 3,000 to 4,000 men with a considerable battery, while drawing but 5 or 6 feet of water.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.

Special to Post.—The clerk of the house of representatives, has just placed upon the official roll of the house, the name of Col. Segar, as a member from the 1st congressional district of Virginia. This district was represented in the 36th congress by Mr. Garnett, now a rebel secessionist.

Ex-Gov. Wykoff, member of congress from Kentucky, has arrived here. Gen. McClellan reviewed the regular troops in the army to-day.

It is true that Secretary Chase favors an increase of duties on sugars, iron, woolen and some other articles. He will set forth the reasons for these recommendations, in his forthcoming report.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.

Henry Grier, marshal for Utah, has resigned, on the ground that the business of the office is non-compensative since the creation of the territorial government of Nevada.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, Nov. 26th, 1861.

In view of the increased number of letters held for postage and returned to the dead letter office, it is ordered that the order of this department dated Oct. 8th, 1860, be rescinded, and the provisions of the act of March 3rd, 1879, be enforced. Postmasters will, therefore, notify the persons addressed that such a letter is held for postage, and that upon his writing therefor, prepaying the postage on his letter, and enclosing a stamp to be placed on the letter held for postage, the same will be forwarded to his address.

By order of the Postmaster General.

JOHN A. KASSON,

First Asst. P. M. Gen.

Hon. R. J. Walker has addressed a letter to the editor of the National Republican, which will appear in that paper to-morrow, in favor of congress immediately making an appropriation for the relief of Ireland in view of the impending famine. He concludes by saying: "Now, when so many thousands of Irishmen are perishing, and lives on the battle fields of liberty in our defense, when so many have already fallen and others are confined in rebel dungeons, let us show that we are not ungrateful, and when the next great conflict comes, as soon it must, the shamrock entwined with the stars and stripes will wave in triumph over the field of victory for liberty and union."

Herald's correspondence.—Gen. Sumner has been assigned to the command of a division to be composed of 12 regiments of infantry, some of which are now here in the provisional army of the Potomac; they are not yet formed into brigades and others are yet to arrive. A proportionate amount of cavalry and artillery will be attached to the division, which will for the present occupy a position at Springfield, on the line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad. Col. Gordon of the 6th regiment Excelsior brigade, who was arrested for destroying rebel buildings at Mathias Point on his reconnaissance, has been honorably restored to duty by Gen. McClellan, and ordered to join his regiment without delay.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.

The Tribune's correspondent says: The reports sent about Bleeker's resignation are incorrect; that McClellan and Bleeker's command have the greatest confidence in him, and his resignation would not be accepted if offered. The affair grew out of a letter sent by Bleeker to McClellan, which contained expressions which McClellan rebuked him, but said he presumed it was Bleeker's imperfect knowledge of the English language which caused the improper expressions. The affair is considered satisfactorily settled.

Two more scouting parties from the right wing of the army, went out to-day. One had a skirmish with superior numbers—Captain Rowland, with companies C and H, Freedman's cavalry, went as far as Hunter's Hill, and sent a reconnoitering party forward, who discovered a large body of rebel infantry in ambush. Captain Rowland retired with his force.

Capt. Bell with between two and three companies of the 3d Pennsylvania, Colonel Averill's cavalry, reconnoitering between Vienna and Hunter's Hill, were attacked by the ambushing enemy in the wood on both sides of the road. Five volleys were fired before our troops, pressed by superior force of the enemy, fell back. A courier brought this news to Port. Porter, to whose division the party belonged. He Michigan, Griffin's battery, and two more companies from Col. Averill's cavalry. At dusk all the troops returned. Before the reinforcements reached Capt. Bell was again attacked by the enemy, who attempted to cut him off. Shots were again exchanged.—The rebel commander was shot and fell from his horse, who galloped within our lines and was captured. About a dozen of our men dropped and were necessarily left on the field. Lieut. Ford and 46 men, all of Col. Averill's cavalry, are missing. Orderly Sergeant Parker's horse was killed and the rider injured. They did not wait for an encounter with our reinforcements.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.

Old Point boat arrived and reports that a flag of truce went up to Norfolk, but brought back no news whatever in regard to the Fort Pickens affair.

The steamship Constitution with General Butler's division came into Hampton Roads yesterday.

St. Louis, Nov. 26.

Major General Fremont and family left on the four o'clock train, for New York.—Disagreement has arisen in reference to the exchange of the Camp Jackson prisoners, which has caused the postponement of the release of the men composing Mullan's brigade. No trouble exists relative to commissioned officers, but Gen. Price submits a list of privates which does not conform

with the list furnished to Gen. Lyon in May last, by Camp Jackson officers, which Gen. Curtis adheres to, and which gives rise to suspicion that the new list contains fictitious names.

Capt. James George, formerly a notorious minute man and a camp Jackson prisoner, arrived here from Tennessee, and was immediately arrested by order of the provost marshal, and lodged in the military prison.

The report yesterday that claims amounting to six millions had been approved by the war commissioners, is incorrect.—Claims on file represent that amount. The proceedings are conducted privately, and no decision has yet been announced, although a number of claims have been decided.

The number of claims filed to date is 1,050, and they accumulate at the rate of 100 daily.

New York, Nov. 27.

Thirteen rifled cannon for the government arrived from Cold Spring, to-day, including a 100-pounder, which will carry five miles. The latter goes to Fort Monroe.

DETROIT, Nov. 27.

A communication in the Free Press, this morning, understood to have been written by Gen. Cass, not only justifies the arrest of Mason and Slidell, but shows that it was in strict accordance with the position of the government upon the right of search question, as maintained in correspondence with British government in 1858.

The Markets.

New York, Nov. 27.

Flour market dull and drooping, sales 8,000 bbls at 5.40a5.50 for super western, 5.60a5.80 common to medium extra western. Wheat market less active and scarcely as firm, sales 100,000 bu at 1.22a1.25 for Chicago spring, 1.26a1.28 Mill club.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 27.

Flour steady and unchanged, country spring extras 3.75a3.95 for fair to good.—Wheat steady with fair demand, sales 25,000 bu at 72a75c for No. 2 and No. 1 in store.

At St. Louis.—Treatment of Fremont and McKinstry.

The St. Louis correspondent of the New York Tribune writes on the 18th:

Gen. Fremont still remains having received no orders from Washington. There are one or two very singular facts about his removal. The order relieving him from his command was dated at Washington, October 24, over an erause showing its irregular date to have been issued on October 7. While returning to St. Louis, after surrendering up his command, he received a telegram from Gen. McClellan, dated November 2d, instructing him to have the telegraph completed to Springfield; and after arriving here, a letter from Gen. McClellan, dated November 4, giving him further orders, and addressing him as the commander of this department. It is obvious, therefore, that eleven days after the date of the order relieving him, Gen. McClellan was not aware of his removal. If, as alleged, the delivery of the order was left discretionary with Gen. Curtis, (who, it seems, informed Adjutant Gen. Thomas that Gen. Fremont failed to consult him, and that he deemed him incompetent to the command,) there was apparently a radical misunderstanding between Gen. Gen. Curtis and the authorities at Washington.

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But the most flagrant case is that of Brigadier General McKinstry, who, though an officer of the regular army, retained here at the written request of Col. Frank Blair, months before Gen. Fremont arrived, was his quartermaster general. This gentleman, while at the head of his division in the field, just after Fremont's removal, received an order from Washington relieving him from command, and ordering him to proceed to St. Louis, and report by letter to Washington. He obeyed at once, turning over his affairs the same day. Early the next morning started for St. Louis, and journeyed here with the least possible delay. Before his arrival he was suddenly arrested, forbidden to hold a word of communication even with his own family. Upon arriving here, he was met by three other officers and a body of cavalry, as if he were a desperado trying to run away, or some pickpocket would not hesitate to kill five or six men in order to escape; taken to the arsenal, where he has now remained for five days in close confinement, utterly ignorant as to what he is charged with, who brings the allegations, and when, if ever, his case is to be investigated.

Gen. Hunter is still in the city. It is understood that the appointment to take charge of the Kansas department is not satisfactory to his friends, and that an effort is being to have him transferred to Kentucky.

[From a recent letter written by Col. Michael Corcoran, prisoner in Castle Pinckney, Charleston.]

THE CONDITION OF OUR PRISONERS IN THE HANDS OF THE REBELS.—I am quite satisfied to remain here as long as it may be considered necessary to our people, but I am exceedingly anxious that the rank and file of the different regiments should be seen as soon as possible. The poor fellows are all most earnestly devoted to the best interests of their country, and are suffering much from want of proper clothing or any changes of under garments. Many are without shoes, coats or bed covering, which is a cheerless prospect, with the near approach of cold weather; and, above, all things, their poor families, in many cases, must certainly suffer from want of the assistance they could render if at liberty—and many are of the three month's volunteer, who made no provision for absence beyond that time, and whose future welfare depends upon their return at the very earliest period.

It is believed by those at Washington who are supposed to know, that one of the first acts passed by congress, next month, will be statute authorizing the President to confiscate the property held north by the southern rebels. There may be some constitutional objections, but the issue of the war raises a necessity that, like other necessities already solved, must be higher than the constitution.

A dorky who blacks boots at the National Hotel in Washington, has the following motto conspicuously displayed over his stand:

NO NORTH, NO SOUTH,
NO EAST, NO WEST,
NO TRUST.

Why the "One White Man" remained in Beaufort.—To get a sight of the Yankee

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Missouri is one of the largest states in the Union. Its territory exceeds in extent the six New England states and the state of Delaware combined. It is divided into upwards of one hundred counties. The state extends about 285 miles from east to west, and 280 miles north and south.

ALBERT PIKE.—The obese Arkansas poet—has been caught playing a "confidence game" among the Indians, by issuing bogus orders for pensions, &c. The fellow is capable of any crime from assassination down to hen-roost robbing.

A man with a large family was complaining of the difficulty of supporting all of them. "Baw" said a friend "you have sons big enough to earn something for you now." "The difficulty is," said the man "they are too big to work."

A SOUTHERN TREASURER.—The New York Tribune has seen a shipplaster found at Port Royal, made by the great bank of the state of South Carolina for twenty cents. It is three inches square, and such is the scarcity of paper at the south that it is printed upon the back of a portion of a blank draft.

HUNG HIM.—A Mr. Bundy, formerly of Rubicon, Dodge county, in this state, was recently hung in Missouri for being a Union man. His wife is now in Rubicon.

A daughter is almost always right when she attempts to imitate her mother but we do not think the mother is equally right, when, at a certain period of life, she tries all she can to imitate her daughter.

An editor, recording the career of a mad dog, says: "We are grieved to say that the rabid animal, before it could be killed, severely bit Dr. Hart and several other dogs." "See here, mister," said a young lad of seven summers, who was treed by a dog, "if you don't take that dog away, I'll eat up all your apples."

APPOINTED.—W. W. Leland, the great stock raiser of western Texas, has been appointed commissary of subsistence by the Secretary of War, and assigned to the staff of Gen. Meagher, of the Irish brigade, with the rank of major.

EMIGRATION.—Only 62,793 emigrants have arrived at the port of New York this year. To same period last year, 96,651; decrease, 33,858.

Refugees from Norfolk, Virginia, describe a deplorable state of things in that city and vicinity. The approach of winter is beginning to strike terror to the poor, who only picture to themselves starvation in its most horrid form. Provisions of all kinds have suddenly advanced to enormous figures. Butter is selling at 65 cents per pound, bacon at 60 cents, and other articles in like proportion.

A shipplaster was found at Port Royal, made by the great Bank of the State of South Carolina for twenty cents. It is three inches square, and such is the scarcity of paper at the south, that it is printed upon the back of a portion of a blank draft.

The returns for members of the New York legislature are now all in. The senate will stand as follows: republicans, 101; republican and people's, 12; democrats, 8. To the house there are elected 29 republicans, 38 republicans and people's, 36 democrats, 5 democrats and people's, and 20 union democrats.

A PROPHECY THAT WAS NOT FULFILLED.—A recent number of the Columbia South Carolinian says: "We are pleased to learn that our ministers have arrived safely where they are not in danger of being disturbed by Lincoln's swift steamers. Our next news will be that they are safe in England and France, officially engaged."

The loss by the late partial destruction of the Jacksonville, Illinois, Female College, was \$40,000, and no insurance.

The senators and representatives in congress, are rapidly gathering at Washington. The session opens next Monday.

A cannon weighing 30,000 pounds was cast in Alger's South Boston foundry on Monday.

A BALLOON AT BEAUFORT.—Mr. Lowe has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to proceed with one of his balloons to Beaufort, South Carolina.

GEN. JIM LANE.—This distinguished politician and soldier arrived in Chicago Nov. 20th, direct from Kansas and Southwestern Missouri, where he has been doing noble service against the enemies of his country. He is accompanied by his family and a portion of his staff officers, and is en route for Washington to take his seat in the senate at the approaching session of congress.

FREMONT IN NEW YORK.—Gen. Fremont is shortly expected in New York, and the Germans propose giving him a grand reception, with music, torches, and banners. Meetings have been held in different parts of the city, at which speeches have been made endorsing the course of Gen. Fremont. Preparations are in progress for a great public mass meeting, to take place before or after his arrival.

It is figured out, by a statistical reporter, that the actual cost of reducing Port Royal, is 3,500 shell fired, costing \$8 each, together with expense of fleet, rent of vessels, pay of soldiers, value of rations, clothing, and the two vessels lost, foots up the enormous sum of \$4,903,000. War is an expensive luxury.

Max Maretzek, of musical fame, with his troupe travelling in Mexico, were recently attacked by a party of guerrilla reactionists, who treated Max roughly, and ran off to the mountains with his singing girls, and now ask the distressed manager to pay a thumping ransom for them.

Reverdy Johnson will probably be chosen United States Senator from Maryland, and James Guthrie and John J. Crittenden are now most prominent for Kentucky's two vacant seats.

Wm. Robinson, engineer of a propeller at Buffalo, has been convicted in the United States circuit court of overloading the safety valve of his vessel, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 and be imprisoned in the penitentiary four months.

Mrs. Chibbles has great ideas of her husband's military power. "For two years," said she, "he was a lieutenant in the horse marines, after which he was promoted to the captaincy of a regular squad of sap-heads and minors."

UNITED STATES COURT.—VERDICT IN THE WAUBANSA LAND SUIT.

The jury came out yesterday morning with a sealed verdict, which proved in favor of defendants. The case was in accordance with the general opinion of the members of the bar, and, as we understand it, sustained the allegation of the defendants, that the faint line which was said by the plaintiffs to define the eastern boundary of lots in Waubansa was false and fraudulent. The counsel for the plaintiffs entered a motion for a new trial, but it is understood that this is not to be pressed, but is only done to give time for taking the case to the United States supreme court, provided that step is hereafter deemed advisable.—Chicago Times.

This suit involved the title to the water front of a small number of lots in Chicago used by the Northwestern company, which was bought in the early days of the old Rock River Valley company.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The governors of 19 states have designated the day for the celebration of the annual thanksgiving. In Maine and Massachusetts it was observed on the 21st, and in the following named states Thursday, the 28th instant, has been named as the day:

New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Connecticut, Vermont, Rhode Island, Kansas, Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware and Iowa.

The Charleston Mercury has been compelled to reduce its size nearly one-half.—When our troops get to Charleston they will quickly dispose of the other half.

THE TREMBLING CHIVALRY.—Private letters from officers of the naval expedition ask earnestly for heavy reinforcements, stating with such additional strength Savannah, if not Charleston, can be taken.

